Address to The Christian People

Bellefonte Patriot.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, PRINTED BY W. BRINDLE.

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CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is two dollars and fifty cents per annum—but if paid half yearly in advance, two dollars only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length then breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates.

No subscription will be received for less than one year; nor any paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement; and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Subscribers who have their papers carried by the mail, must be liable for the postage.

Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of

LAND,

situate in Patton township, Centre county, Pa. adjoining lands of Isaac Lamborn, Gen Philip Benner, and others, containing

400

acres. On this tract is erected a square log

House & Barn,

about 40 acres are cleared, six of which are

MEADOW.

The whole of the tract is well watered.—For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

James Dillen.

Nov. 18. tf.

A PLANTATION.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his plantation, situate on the Grampian hills, Clearfield county, or to give it out on a lease for a term of years. The plantation is handsomely situated, on the public road leading from Huntingdon to Erie. It contains two hundred acres, about fifty of which are cleared, and about twelve acres of good meadow. On the premises are a great variety of

Fruit Trees,

such as apple, peach, pear, quince, plumb, &c. &c. A log barn, 60 by 22 feet, and several

LOG HOUSES.

Plenty of good springs of water, and a most beautiful

COAL BANK.

Any person wishing to purchase the said plantation may have it on good terms. If not sold the subscriber would wish to give a lease of it to some honest, industrious, sober farmer, with a family. And if he should have no team, a team and farming utensils will be furnished him. Possession will be given any time between this and the middle of March next.

Samuel Coleman.

Grampian Hills, Oct. 17, 1818.

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

To the Christian People of Centre county, of all denominations.

The Subscribers, being appointed by the Auxiliary Bible Society of this county, to present to your view the great object of the institution, beg leave, with great submission, to present for your consideration the following

ADDRESS.

Fathers, brethren, friends and fellow-citizens,

THE Bible is emphatically called the WORD of *salvation* and the WORD of *life*, and with great propriety it is so called; for by it *life and immortality is brought to light;* but without it all is obscurity and thick darkness—even darkness that 'may be felt.' Many are the ways and devices which those who have been deprived of this light, have invented as a substitute, but all have utterly failed of success. Even those nations who have boasted of the greatest attainments in the arts and sciences, and the greatest refinements in civil life, have nevertheless discovered as much ignorance of the true God, and the acceptable manner of worshiping Him as the most ferocious savage of the wilderness. 'They had gods many and lords many,' but all their inventions only demonstrated the impossibility of human reason, or the mere light of nature, even with the aids of tradition, discovering the nature and perfections of the LORD JEHOVAH, and the way to happiness and glory. Alas! 'the world by wisdom knew not God. Professing to be wise they became fools, and changed the glory of the incorruptible God into an image made like to corruptible man, and to birds and four-footed beasts and creeping things.' They 'changed the truth of God into a lie, and served the creature more than the Creator.' They ascribed the vilest passions and propensities to their imaginary deities, and the kind of worship they tendered them consisted of the most abominable attrocities. Even their most profound philosophers and wisest sages, were as much bewildered when they attempted to scan this mysterious subject, as the most vulgar peasants. Nor are the present inhabitants of the earth, to whom the *word of this salvation hath not been sent*, in any better condition. Many nations and countries and people, have lately been discovered, of whom the ancients knew nothing: but all have been alike ignorant of the true God, and the way of salvation. All have discovered an eager desire to obtain a happiness which sublunary enjoyments cannot give, but how to attain this happiness, they have shewn, by their gross ignorance, is far beyond the reach of human reason; and of this they appear themselves to be conscious.

But whenever and wherever the Bible penetrated, then and there the darkness was dispelled. *The Sun of righteousness arose with healing under his wings*, and that which before was hid under an impenetrable veil, now became so visible, that he who *runs might read.*

When it pleased God to disseminate the knowledge of his will to the gentile world, by the ministry of his Apostles, and their successors, Pagan darkness fled before it, notwithstanding the most rigorous efforts of human power to support this darkness; but when the professed teachers of christianity became so degenerated and corrupted, by worldly grandeur and prosperity, as to lock up the scriptures of truth from the people at large; then did what was called Christendom relapse again into worse than Pagan ignorance and barbarity; and that period of time which passed over the world, from the end of the sixth to the beginning of the sixteenth century, has, with great truth, been called the '*Dark ages.*'

Towards the beginning of the sixteenth century, the two witnesses, who were supposed, by their enemies, to have been slain, having been resuscitated, began to prophecy again. The light of divine revelation, which had been nearly extinguished, began to break forth in one of the streets of the great city which is spiritually called 'Sodom or Egypt'—or mystical Babylon; and wherever this glorious light darted its benign influence, darkness disappeared. Many were astonished at beholding this glorious illumination—and when they contemplated the sublime and heavenly truths which had been so long concealed from their views by those who professed to be their spiritual guides, they glorified the God of Heaven, and a great reformation succeeded, notwithstanding the rage, the malice, and the powers of hell and earth were exerted to suppress it. Satan then *came down having great wrath, because he knew his time was short*: he endeavored by force and violence to extinguish the light of truth, and drive the woman again into the wilderness, but finding all his efforts in this way ineffectual, he attempted, about the middle of the last century, to transform himself into an Angel of light. He raised up an host of opposers to the true light, composed of persons who called themselves philosophers. They entered into a conspiracy to drive the light of the gospel out of the world by cunningly devised sophistry, and perverted metaphysics. Many of them even attempted to extirpate the knowledge of the true God; and towards the close of the century, they vainly fancied that their success was certain. But *woe to man that striveth with his Maker.* We all know their end was terrible. Like Jonah's gourd, they came in a night and they perished in a night. So far were they from shuting out the light, that they were the occasion of making it shine more luminously, and of diffusing its rays more extensively.—Their attempts brought into the field a phalanx of brave gospel champions, who, armed with the sword of the spirit, completely exterminated this ephemeral excrescence.* The divinity of the sacred book was so completely illustrated and its supreme excellency so clearly demonstrated, that infidelity, as ashamed, was obliged to hide its head. And although it is certainly too true that many who live under the light of the gospel, still continue practical infidels; yet, at this present time, none dare risk their reputation in the world by becoming its avowed advocates.

The consequence of this glorious victory began to be displayed about the beginning of the present century. To diffuse the light more copiously, Sabbath day schools, Missionary societies, Tract societies, and Bible societies, were formed and organized in many parts of the christian world; by whose unwearied exertions, under the guidance and protection of the Lord of light, the BIBLE has been disseminated, to a certain extent, among some of all people, nations, kindreds, tongues and languages† *Many people who sat in darkness have*, by this means, *seen a great light, and to those who sat in the regions of death, light hath arisen.* But much yet remains to be done. There is a vast field to occupy!—Many millions of the human race are yet shut up in utter darkness, having nothing to direct their course but the feeble, treacherous star light of degenerate nature. And even among ourselves, in our own nation, our own state, our own county, where the light shines without any thing to intercept its transparent beams, we are afraid, nay we are certain, there are many still destitute of it, and still more, shut their eyes against it. Of many of us, we are fearful it may be truly said, that 'the light shineth in darkness, and the darkness comprehendeth it not.' There is reason to fear that there are many individuals among us, and some families, who are destitute of the word of life: some perhaps from inability to procure it—others from want of inclination, and many who have it, to whom, nevertheless, it is a sealed book.

The contemplation of these things must, surely, move with compassion the hearts of all those who have tasted that the Lord is gracious. To co-operate with those societies which have been formed to remove this great evil, and, as far as practicable, to enable all men to acquire a knowledge of the truth, is that to which we are now called by the good providence of God: and for our encouragement to go on, we have the promise and oath of Jehovah himself, that ultimately, the work shall be successful.—GOD *hath spoken it in his holiness;* therefore let every sincere bible believer rejoice. HE hath pledged himself to his eternal Son, to give him the *heathen for his inheritance and the uttermost ends of the earth for a possession.* 'The glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together; for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it." There is not an old testament prophet, nor prophecy, which hath pointed out and foretold the incarnation of our Saviour, and the great work which he has to perform, but hath also predicted that, ultimately, his dominion shall extend, and his gospel be published over the whole earth: and the new testament hath illustrated, amplified and fully corroborated all those great and precious promises.

The great tribulation that the church was to suffer during the 1260 prophetical days, hath been foretold and described under a great variety of figures and images. The reign of ignorance and superstition; the triumph of Satan; the success of his instruments; the four great beasts, with all their various changes and modifications, together with the banishment of the woman *clothed with the Sun* into the wilderness, & the prophecying of the evangelical witnesses in sackcloth, have all been pointed out and declared by the sure word of prophecy; and we find every thing has been accomplished as it was foretold: and knowing this, can we doubt that those glorious things which are spoken concerning *the city of our GOD*, shall also be accomplished, when time, *even the set time*, shall come which he hath appointed? Indeed the signs of our times seem to indicate that this time is not very far distant.—We have witnessed strange things in our day—astonishing revolutions have passed over the world in rapid and unexpected succession. We have seen the symbolical *earth* shaken to its centre, by unexampled storms, thunders, lightnings and earthquakes, (according to the language of prophecy)—and although, at present, there seems to be a temporary calm, yet we dare not flatter ourselves that it will be permanent. But what affords the greatest ground of consolation and encouragement that the time is fast approaching when *the seventh angel shall begin to sound, and the mystery of GOD be finished as was declared by his servants, the prophets*, is, the great zeal every where displayed, in diffusing the light of divine revelation over the world; and this is one of the principal means by which Christ is to triumph over his enemies: for we are assured that the *man of sin* 'shall be consumed by the spirit of the Lord's mouth, and destroyed by the brightness of his

*The Rev. Dr. Andrew Fuller, one of the most renowned of those gospel champions, in 1799, the time when infidelity seemed most triumphant, and had apparently reached the zenith of its success, speaks of it in the following language, which at the present day has the appearance of prophecy.

"Let not the heart of any man fail him, on account of the high tone and scornful airs assumed by infidels. The reign of infidelity may be extensive, but it must be short. It carries in it the seeds of its own dissolution. Its immoralities are such, that the world cannot long sustain them. Scripture prophecy has clearly foretold all the great governments of the world, from the time of the Jewish captivity to this day: the Babylonian, Persian, Macedonian, and Roman; together with the ten kingdoms into which the last of these empires has been divided, and the government which sprang up from amongst them; but it makes no explicit mention of this. It has no individual subsistence given it in the system of prophecy. It is not a *beast*; but a mere putrid excrescence of one of the beasts; an excrescence which, tho' it may diffuse death through every vein of the body on which it grew, yet shall die along with it. The beast, and all which pertains to him 'goeth into perdition.' There is no space of time allowed for this government: no sooner it is said, Babylon is fallen, than voices are heard in heaven declaring that the marriage of the Lamb is come. No sooner does the judgment sit, to take away the dominion of the little horn, to consume and to destroy it unto the end, than it follows, And the kingdom and dominion, and the greatness of the kingdom under the whole heaven shall be given to the people of the saints of the Most High."

†The following enumeration of Bible Societies, taken from the Reports, will shew the extent to which the friends of the Bible have gone in their labor of holy charity:

In the British dominions, the number of Societies is about	600
On the continent of Europe, besides a great many Auxiliaries not reported,	100
In Asia,	6
In Africa,	4
In the British provinces in America,	20
In the United States about	200
Total	930

These Societies have printed, for gratuitious distribution, or to be sold at very reduced prices, 181,000 Bibles, and 256,000 Testaments.—Numerous societies are formed every month, on the continent of Europe; particularly in Russia, Sweden, Poland, Prussia, Germany and Denmark, and warmly patronized by the most distinguished men in these respective governments; in the United States the number of Auxiliaries to the American Bible Society is rapidly increasing. We think we may safely calculate that, at the present time, there are at least one thousand Bible Societies organized in various parts of the world.—Of the number of Missionary, Sunday school and Tract Societies, we have not data to enable us even to conjecture; but we know there are a great many established.—Yet these are only the first fruits—the full harvest is not yet come, but it appears to be fast approaching.

coming,' 2d Thess. xi. 8. which must certainly mean a general diffusion of his revealed will, and a plentiful outpouring of his spirit.

Come then, fellow-citizens, let us contribute our mite towards the accomplishment of this great work. The work belongs to the Lord himself, and he will perform it; but he works by means; and he hath graciously condescended to admit the members of his church to be fellow laborers, and co-workers with him in accomplishing his purpose. '*This honor hath all his saints*,' and unquestionably a great honor it is to assist in spreading the knowledge of the truth, as it is in Jesus, among our fellow men; for without this knowledge the heart cannot be good; but with it impressed on the heart, it is good. For the practical knowledge of the true God, and Jesus Christ whom he hath sent, is, itself, eternal life; and we have the assurance of the word of God, that knowledge shall be increased. Now can we be engaged in a more honorable work than that of being instruments in the hand of our great Creator and Redeemer, in accomplishing the promises which he hath made concerning the promulgation of the glad tidings of salvation and the glory that shall follow?

Let none of us then decline the honor. Should we withhold our hand, enlargement and deliverance will certainly arise from another place to effect the work, but we may, in the mean time, be cast off. Who can tell but some of us may live to see a great spiritual harvest result from *this day of small things?* We may yet hear our Zion exclaim, with raptures of holy joy, wonder and astonishment, 'I was left alone, as for these where were they.'

Let us then cheerfully give to the Lord a small part of those things which in his providence he hath given us; and if he who gives to a disciple of Christ a cup of cold water in his name, shall not lose his reward, how much more certain shall he be of a reward, who giveth to him the *bread of life*, and the *water of life?* We may yet have the transcendant blessedness to hear from the lips of Christ himself, 'For as much as ye did it unto the least of these my brethren, ye did it unto me.'

Were we only to bring one lost sheep, one perishing sinner, to Christ's fold, we should thereby excite bursts of holy joy, even among the inhabitants of the celestial mansions: and this itself would be infinitely more than a sufficient recompence for all our labour and expense. How much more, when we contemplate, that we may be the means of reclaiming multitudes of our fellow men from the error of their ways, and turning them unto righteousness. And that this will be the result, in a lesser or greater degree, we may be assured, for the word of God *will not return unto him empty:* it will, in some way or other, accomplish the purposes for which he sends it.

Although the immediate and direct object of the sacred volume be to prepare us for the enjoyment of happiness in a future state, yet it has a most important influence on our happiness even in the present life, and imparts its benign effects through all the various grades of civil society. The duties of every station, and relation, in which we can be placed, are so clearly stated, and forcibly enjoined in the Bible, that they cannot be mistaken. Our rights, as well as our duties are also there set forth; and therefore, where it has been most cordially embraced and believed, and where it has had the freest course, there the people at large have enjoyed the greatest share of personal and political consideration; and there also useful knowledge, and science of every kind, have flourished most.

A real christian who makes the doctrines and precepts of the holy scriptures the rule of his conduct, and whose life and manners are formed on the example set by Christ and his servants, the prophets and apostles, is a blessing to all with whom he is connected. Such characters are the salt of the earth. A community composed of such, would truly be a 'peculiar people.' And therefore it is that when 'the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea,' the whole world will be one holy nation; united together in one bond of brotherhood—universal peace and harmony shall prevail—weapons of war shall be converted into implements of husbandry—'the wolf shall also dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid; and the calf and the young lion, and the fatling together, and a little child shall lead them.'

Those monsters whose lust for plunder, dominion and power, have converted the world into 'a field of blood,' shall then be chained down or destroyed. 'They shall not hurt or destroy in all God's holy mountain.'

Since this happy change on the social condition of mankind in this world, is to be effected by the practical knowledge of the word of God; its universal prolongation would be of the utmost importance, were its utility confined to the present state. But these things are only its indirect and incidental tendencies. Its great end and design is of infinitely greater importance; namely, to qualify us for the beatitudes of another and a better world; the duration of which is coeval with that of God himself; and the degrees of which 'eye hath not seen nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive.'

Can there then be a more interesting object presented to our view and support, than the extension of that kingdom of the Messiah which is righteousness and peace, and which must ultimately produce peace on earth, and good will towards men,' and people the celestial regions with inhabitants, whose eternal employment and delight it shall be to *sing hallelujahs, glory, honor and praise to him that loved them, and washed them from their sins in his own blood.*

We fondly trust the people of Centre county will not be found backward in aiding this good work; and they may rely on it, that what they give, shall be faithfully applied to the purposes for which it is destined; and punctually accounted for, to their satisfaction, at every annual meeting of the Society. Each officer and manager of the society are furnished with a copy of the constitution, and are authorized to receive subscriptions and donations.—Come, then, fathers and brethren, 'let us cast a portion of our bread on the waters where we shall be sure to find it greatly increased after many days.'

By order of the Society,

WILLIAM PETRIKIN,
JOSEPH MILES,
JOHN G. LOWREY,
} Committee

THE following laconic description of the Bible, selected from a paper published in the state of New York, appears to us so correct and so very suitable to the object of the foregoing address, that we cannot resist the impulse of adding it thereto—believing that those who read it will admit that the picture is drawn to the life, but in no wise overcharged.

THE BIBLE.

A nation must be truly blessed, if it were governed by no other laws than those of this blessed book; it is so complete a system, that nothing can be added to it, or taken from it; it contains every thing needful to be known or done; it gives instruction and counsel to a senate; authority and direction to a magistrate; it cautions a witness; requires an impartial verdict of a jury, and furnishes the judge with his sentence; it sets the husband as lord of the household, and the wife as mistress of the family, tells him how to rule, and her how to manage: It enjoins honor to parents, and obedience on children. It prescribes and limits the sway of the sovereign, the rule of the ruler, and authority of the master, commands the subject to honor, and the servants to obey; and promises the blessing and protection of its AUTHOR, to all that walk by its rules; it promises food and raiment, and limits the use of both. It points out a faithful and Eternal Guardian to the departing husband and father; tells him with whom to leave his fatherless children and in whom his widow is to trust, Jer. xlix. 11. It teaches a man how to set his house in order, and how to make his will: It defends the rights of all; and reveals vengeance to every defrauder, over-reacher, and oppressor. It is the first book; the best book; and the oldest book in the world; it contains the choicest matter; gives the best instruction; and affords the greatest pleasure and satisfaction that ever was revealed: It contains the best of laws, and profoundest mysteries that ever was penned: It brings the best of tidings, and affords the best of comfort, to the enquiring and disconsolate: It exhibits life and immortality from everlasting, and shews the way to glory: It is a brief recital of all that is past, and a certain prediction of all that is to come: It settles all matters in debate, resolves all doubts and eases the mind and conscience of all their scruples: It reveals the only living and true GOD, and shows the way to him; and sets aside all other gods, and describes the vanity of them and of all that trust in them: In short, it is a book of laws, to show right and wrong; a book of wisdom, that condemns all folly, and makes the foolish wise; a book of truth, and detects all lies, and confutes all errors; and a book of life, that shows the way from everlasting death: It is the most compendious book in all the world, the most authentic, and the most entertaining history that ever was published: It contains the most ancient antiquities, strange events, wonderful occurrences, heroic deeds, and unparalleled wars: It describes the celestial, terrestrial, and infernal worlds; and the origin of the angelic myriads, human tribes, and devilish legions: It will instruct the most accomplished mechanic and the profoundest artist: It will teach the best rhetorician, and exercise every power of the most skilful arithmetician, Rev. xiii. 18. puzzle the wisest anatomist, and exercise the nicest critic: It corrects the vain philospher, and confutes the wisest astronomer: It exposes the subtle sophist, and makes diviners mad; It is a complete code of laws, a perfect body of divinity, an unequalled narrative; a book of lives; a book of travels, and a book of voyages; It is the best covenant that ever was agreed on, the best deed that ever was sealed, the best evidence that ever was produced; the best will that ever was made and the best testament that ever was signed. To understand it is to be wise indeed; to be ignorant of it is to be destitute of wisdom. It is the magistrates best rule, the house wife's best guide, ths servant's best directory, and the young man's best companion: It is the school-boy's spelling book, and the learned man's master-piece; It contains a choice grammar for a novice and a profound mystery for a sage: It is the ignorant man's dictionary and the wise man's directory: It encourages the wise and and promises an eternal reward to the excellent. And that which crowns all is, that the author is without partiality, and without hypocrisy; '*In whom is no variableness or shadow of turning.*'

From the Zanesville Press.

SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS!

Our banking concerns are approaching to a crisis. The banks of Cincinnati have suspended the payment of specie, and it is expected other banks in the state will follow the example. This measure has been produced by a demand made by the United States Branch Bank at that place for the payment of a large sum of money due to the government by the Cincinnati banks, where national funds had been deposited. These banks, it seems, unwilling or unable to pay the sum, in such manner as would be acceptable, have come to a determination to refuse the payment of their notes.

We do not pretend to justify the conduct of the U. States bank in every particular. As in most other institutions of a similar nature, the welfare of the community is not always the guide by which their operations are directed. But the attempt now making to charge all our difficulties to the Mammoth, is, we think unjust, and will prove unavailing. The people of Ohio will gain nothing by driving away the United States' Branches, unless something better can be substituted in their place. We have had honest banks and dishonest ones—and their respective characters must be clearly defined before we can expect better times. It would be injustice to view all our institutions in the same light, and the proper authority should make the true discrimination.

But the cry is—"Tax the Branches of the U. States' Bank!" "Tax them," say the friends of every paper institution, from the rag bank at Wooster down to the "Saddle Bags Bank" of Parkersburg—and we are sorry to remark, that some respectable citizens, who abhor every species of dishonesty, seem to concur in the sentiment, and wish to see the taxing experiment tried. From Dan to Beersheba the cry is, "Tax these monsters out of existence."

Now there is one serious objection to this scheme in the outset. The question of *right*—the very important query whether any state has *authority to tax* an institution of the general government, is to be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in February next. We can only talk at present of the expediency of such a measure. Let us look at a few facts.

It cannot escape the observation of intelligent men, that the clamor against the United States' Bank is confined to those parts of the country where banks have been multiplied without discretion, and where no guarantee has been required for the correct management of them; and where the people have suffered most by shaving and swindling.

In the northern states, where banks have been established on different principles from those of the middle and western states, we hear of no complaint against the Mammoth Bank.

The legislature of Kentucky last winter threatened to tax the United States' Bank. At the same time they chartered three or four dozen new ones, the notes of all which are now refused at their treasury.

The legislature of Pennsylvania threatened to tax it. Contrary to the admonition of the virtuous Snyder, a preceding legislature had established about forty banks, some of which are already broke and others hastening rapidly to dissolution.

The legislature of Maryland also threatened to tax; and at the same time gave charters (not *characters*) to a new litter in their own state. Half a dozen at least of the Maryland banks are now denounced for swindling.

The legislature of Ohio also threatened to tax. The condition of our currency needs not to be here described. Our eyes, our ears, and our pockets testify too forcibly to need the aid of the pen.

To remedy our banking difficulties, we should apply to the *proper authority*. Complaints against the National Bank should be laid before Congress—and those against the state banks, to the authority which erected them.

Congress of the U. States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

From a variety of business before the house this morning, we select the following, not having time for this evening's paper to furnish any more by the hour of publication. *Nat. Intel.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. *Spencer*, of New York, offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inspect the books and to examine into the proceedings of the bank of the United States, and to report whether the provisions of its character have been violated or not, and particularly to report, whether the instalments of the capital stock of the said bank have been paid in gold and silver coin and in the funded debt of the United States, or whether they were, in any instance, and to what amount, paid by the proceeds of the notes of stockholders discounted for that purpose; and also to report the names of those persons who now own or who have owned any part of the capital stock of the said bank, and the amount of discounts, if any, to such persons respectively, and when made. And also to report whether the said bank, or any of its offices of discount and deposit, have refused to pay the notes of the said bank in specie, on demand; and have refused to recieve in payment of debts due to them or either of them, the notes of the bank: and whether the bank or any of its offices of discount, or any of its officers or agents have sold drafts upon their offices, or upon the bank at an advance, and have received a premium for such drafts. Also of notes issued payable at Philadelphia and at each office of discount respectively, and the amout of capital assigned to each office together with the amount of the public deposits made at the bank, and at each office and an account of the transfers thereof; and the total amount of bills and notes discounted by the said bank and its several offices since its organization, and that the said committee have leave to meet in the city of Philadelphia, and to remain there as long as may be necessary, that they shall have power to send for persons and papers and to employ the requisite clerks, the expense of which shall be audited and allowed by the committee of accounts, and paid out of the contingent fund of this house.

Mr. *Spencer* observed, that he submitted the resolution which had been read with great reluctance; that this reluctance proceeded however only from a distrust in his own ability to do justice to the subject, and not from any doubt of the necessity and propriety of the measure. It became proper for him, Mr. S. observed, to state explicitly to the house that it was not his intention to censure the bank by the resolution which he had submitted, as a member of the house he had formed no opinion and he would form none until the facts in relation to the subject fully investigated and reported to the house. It gave him pleasure to be able to state that he had no interests to promote, and no hostility to gratify by the injury; he owned no part of the stock of the bank and he had no interest in any state banks which could influence his opinion. As to the authority of this house to inquire all doubts if any were entertained would be removed a reference to the 23d section of the bank charter, which gave the power in the very words used in the resolution.

As to the necessity of the inquiry, it was proved by the agitated state of the public mind. Complaints existed from one end of the continent to the other, and it was equally due to the public and to the bank that a rigid full and impartial inquiry should be made. If the bank has violated its charter, it ought to be known: if it has improperly discounted notes to its stockholders in an undue proportion and an unjust preference has been given them over citizens; if by such means the price of stock has been artificially blown up, until the bubble burst, and our citizens have been injured, that should be known. If, on the contrary, every reasonable effort has been made by the bank to meet the public expectations and to produce a uniform currency, and the failure is owing to causes beyond its control; if its conduct has been firm, just and impartial then ought the public confidence to be rallied in support of an institution which the least reflection will convince every person, is intimately connected with the best interests of the country.

The resolution embraced all the objects of complaint which had come to his knowledge; and he hoped the house would not hesitate to direct the inquiry.

Mr. *M'Lane* of Delaware, observed that he wanted time to consider the subject; he thought the house ought to proceed with deliberation, and he did not know whether the subjects embraced in the present resolution were not included in one which passed the senate at the last session; he therefore moved that the resolution should lay on the table and be printed.

Mr. Spencer remarked that he had no objections whatever to a short delay of the

consideration of the subject ; but he hoped that the house would be willing to take up the resolution as soon as possible.

The resolution was then ordered to be laid on the table, and printed.

The bill for the appointment of an additional number of clerks, in the War Department, not exceeding 12, with an appropriation not exceeding 12,000 dolls. was reported with amendments, read twice and ordered to be engrossed.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Mr. *Anderson* of Ky. from the select committee, to whom was referred the constitution of the state of Illinois, reported a resolution, declaring the admission of the state of Illinois into the union, on an equal footing with the original states.

The resolution was read a first and second time. Mr. *Anderson* proposed that it should be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. *Spencer*, of New York, enquired whether it appeared, from any document transmitted to Congress, that the state had the number of inhabitants required by the law of the last session, as a preliminary to its formation of a constitution.

Mr. *Anderson* said, that the committee had no information on that subject before them beyond what was contained in the preamble to the constitution, which states that the requisitions of the act of Congress had been complied with, and that the convention had therefore proceeded to the formation of a constitution. Mr. A said the committee had considered that evidence sufficient ; and he had in addition, himself seen, in the newspapers, evidence sufficient to satisfy him of the fact, that the population did amount to 40,000 souls, the number required.

The resolve was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. *Rhea*, of Tennessee, the Message of the President of the United States of Jan. 18, 1816, recommending the confirmation of certain grants or reservations of lands, by the friendly Creek Indians to Genl. Jackson, Col. Hawkins and others was referred to the committee on private land claims.

On motion of Mr. *Poindexter* of Mississippi, the committee of Public lands were directed to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting the emigration and settlement of the Choctaw tribe of Indians on the lands of the United States West of the Mississippi, until they shall have acquired that right by treaty with the United States founded on a cession of land by said Indians east of the Mississippi.

On motion of Mr. *Williams* of North Carolina, the committee of ways and means were instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing the duty on salt imported into the U. States.

November 23.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Chief Justice of the district of Columbia, transmitting a Code of Jurisprudence for the District, formed in pursuance of an act of Congress of April 29, 1816

Mr. *Herbert* of Maryland, moved to refer this report to the committee on the Judiciary : but, being opposed by Mr. *H Nelson*, of Virginia, the motion was lost. On motion of Mr. Herbert, it was referred to a select committee.

Mr. *Williams*, of North Carolina, from the committe of Claims, made unfavorable reports on the petitions of John Morton and Vinson Johnson, and of John Crutcher and Thomas Rawlings ; which were read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Rhea*, of Tennessee, from the committee of Pensions and Revolutionary Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of James Heard, which was agreed to.

The *Speaker* laid before the house a communication from the Navy Department, accompanied by sundry documents in relation to the Navy Pension Fund ; which was referred to the committee on Naval affairs.

On motion of Mr. *Harrison*, a committee was appointed to enquire into the expediency of authorising the employment of an additional number of clerks in the War Department, not exceeding twelve.

[The reason assigned for this motion was, that, unless some such measure was adopted, the persons for whose relief the pension law of last session was designed could not, for a long time, if ever, obtain the benefit intended thereby ; for, he had been astonished to find that, owing to the deficiency of clerks, no application for that object, since the month of May last, had yet been decided on, though several clerks were constantly employed in that duty.—The early applications were of course first attended to, and had not yet been dispatched.]

The committee on Post Offices and Post Roads were instructed, on motion of Mr *Shaw*, to enquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Albany, N. Y. by Spencertown, to Sheffield, Mass. ; and, on motion of Mr. Walker of North Carolina into the expediency of establishing a post route from Rutherfordton to Hackeysville, Burke county, N. C.

The Patriot.

'To speak his thoughts, is every freeman's right.'

MONDAY, DECEMBER 21.

The editor of the *Juniata Gazette*, we observe, has published an account of the behaviour of the unfortunate *James Munks*, and that of his wife, during the trial. We shall only state that, upon enquiry, we find the statement to be a fabrication ; and must have been given to the editor of the Gazette as a *hoax* The prisoner, it is true, evinced but little sign of contrition during the trial—his behaviour, however, was otherwise decorous. We intend on the final determination of the cause, to publish a statement of this important trial, detailing the evidence in as brief a manner as the case will admit. We shall be cautious not to wound the feelings of either the wife, relations or friends of the prisoner, nor magnify the crime by fiction or falsehood.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

On Tuesday last the legislature of this state, in a joint meeting, elected a senator of the U.S. to serve for six years, from and after the 4th March next, in the place of *Abner Lacock*, Esq. whose term of service expires on the 3d March. The only persons put in nomination previously to the election, were Isaac Weaver and Walter Lowrie, esqrs. It is said Mr. Lacock, declined a re-election, and the late Governor (Simon Snyder, esq.) positively refused to be a candidate.—The following is the state of the votes:

For Walter Lowrie, - -	87
Isaac Weaver, - -	32
John Tod, - - -	1

Of course Mr. Lowrie was declared to be duly elected. *Repub.*

The nomination of Mr. THOMPSON to the Office of Secretary, has been confirmed by the Senate.

Commodore MURRAY, the oldest officer of our Navy is at present on a visit to the seat of government.

The President of the United States having signed the act for the admission of the State of Illinois into the Union, she may now be counted the twenty-first state in the confederacy. Her Senators and Representative have taken their seats in Congress.

Charles Pinckney, of Maryland, is appointed by the President, with the consent of Senate, to be secretary of Legation to Russia.

Sailed on Thursday, from the Navy Yard Washington, the U. States' schooner *Despatch*. Lieut. *Forrest*, with twenty-five marines for the frigate Congress, now at Norfolk.

Captains *Warrington* and *Elliot* of the Navy, are at present in the city of Washington

The Spanish Convention.—The convention of 1802, between the United States and Spain, having been ratified, by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, some time after it was concluded, and lately ratified by the King of Spain, will it is understood, be entirely complete when an exchange of ratifications takes place between the two governments. This we learn has been delayed by a negotiation lately on foot between the Spanish minister at this place and the Secretary of State, comprehending all the remaining points at issue between the two governments, the Convention in question provided for the adjustment of a small portion only of the matters in controversy. *Nat. Int.*

The Secretary of the Navy has not yet arrived at the seat of government. to take upon himself the duties of his office. We have understood we have no doubt correctly, that he is occupied on the Branch of the Supreme Court of New York, by a judicial engagement, into which he had entered before he received his late honorable appointment and that he will be detained yet a few days longer by it in the city of New York. Meanwhile, the duties of the Navy Department are temporarily discharged by the Secretary of the war department. *Nat. Int.*

From the statement of General Harrison in the house of representatives, it appears that the act af last session, granting pensions to certain surviving Revolutionary officers, had occasioned already a number of applications greatly exceeding the largest calculation of its advocates, which will be increased by those yet to be made. It is a consideration rather of a melancholy than consoling nature that when the expenditure has once attained its maximit will rapidly diminish as every day consigns some one of the survivors to that purpose, where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest!' *ibid.*

The inquiry into the conduct of the United States bank will be pursued with all the inveteracy possible, but as you know my opinion on that subject, it is hardly necessary to repeat it, but I will just say, I approve of the measure, because it will be salutary and satisfactory to the public, and eventuate creditably to the institution.—*Mark it*.

The treasury, I am told groans under the weight of deprecated state bank *trash*, which has been paid in by debtors—the greater part of it is only fit for *kites* or segar matches for the secratary and his clerks. These cancerous disorders upon the body politic must be cured : and to effect it the helping hand of Congress is indispensable. There must be a prohibition of the exportation of the precious metals.

We understand that a statement, including all the points of information called for by Mr. Spencer, excepting such only as are precluded by the terms of the charter, has already been communicated to government by the bank of the United States. *Relf's Gaz.*

On Saturday last a spectacle was exhibited in our city, the like of which we hope it will never again be our painful office to record. An unfortunate man, having been sentenced before the district court of the United States, after being marched round the jail square, was publicly whipped in Sixth-street, opposite the Washington Square.—The concourse that assembled, of "black, white and grey," of old and young, and their tumultuous conduct, we understand, was truly disgusting. Punishments of the kind have happily long ago been stricken from the Penal code of Pennsylvania : and it is much to be regretted in the present case that the purposes of justice could not have been effected in a way less revolting to humanity and decency. *ib.*

From the Detroit Gazette.

The following letter containing the melancholy information of the wreck of the schooner Hercules, Captain Church, was received a few days since, by express thro' the interior of the territory.

"Fort Dearborn, Chicago, Oct. 13th, 1818.

"Sir : I have to communicate the painful intelligence of the loss of the schooner Hercules, with every person on board.—She sailed from this port on the evening of the 2d inst and was wrecked near the head of the lake, during one of the most dreadful gales of wind within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants of this country. It came on early on the morning of the 3d and continued to rage with unremitting violence until the evening of the 4th, when it in some measure, subsided, and the lake became more calm. But no information of the schooner could be obtained until the evening of the 9th, when her untimely fate was communicated by a party of Ottawa Indians from Grand river, and confirmed by the production of several articles they had picked up on their way, known to have belonged to her, together with a scale, recollected as the property of Lieut. Eveleth, of the corps of engineers, the only passenger on board. On the morning of the 10th I detached Lieut. Dean in company with Mr. Dean, agent for the contractor at this post, in search of the dead bodies, and to obtain, if possible, a more circumstantial account of the melancholy event. They returned last evening, and report that they found the remains of one of the unfortunate sufferers only, and that in a situation not to be indentified ; that the shore was literally strewed with the fragments of the vessel, from twelve to fifteen miles in length ; that the mainmast must have been cut away during the gale, and remained entire ; and the foremast broken in several pieces. But no information could be gained of the hull, nor could they recover any of the lost property, except an old uniform coat of Lieut. Eveleth's, two handkerchiefs, and a part of his flute, and some articles of no value belonging to the vessel, which they took from an Indian canoe. The Ottawas, who are the only Indians who have made any report on the subject, state that the Potawatimies a branch of whom reside near the fatal spot carried off every article of value they could lay their hands upon ; that the party loaded with the spoil, have gone down the Illinois, and another in the direction of the Wabash. This statement is corroborated by the fact that the Potawatamies from that quarter were previously in the habit of visiting us almost daily, and not one of them has since made his appearance at this post.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully your obedient servant,

DANIEL BAKER,
Maj. U. S. Army.

Major General MACOMB.

In the course of some observations, made on Wednesday last, in the court of Common Pleas of this county, by S Sitgreaves, Esq. relating to sheriff's sales of real estate—his honor, president Porter, took occasion to request the sheriff to have the advertisements of the sales of real estate published, in future, *in both the English papers* of the county, and likewise to give notice of such sales by handbills, agreeably to the directions of the Assembly. The notice of sheriff's sales of real estate, by handbills posted up in the most public places of the county which is directed by the act of assembly, has of late been much neglected, and it is understood, that at the last court of Common Pleas of Berks county, many sheriff's sales of real estates, were on that account set aside. *Spirit Penna.*

We understand that, on the 20th of October, the day before he left London on his return to Paris, Mr *Gallatin*, in conjunc with Mr. *Rush*, signed a TREATY between the United States and Great Britian ; which had just been concluded, by those gentlemen, with Plenipotentiaries on the part of Great Britain ; but we do not learn that any copy of this treaty has yet been received here. *Nat. Int.*

General *Lefebre Desnouettes* is at present on a visit to this city—he was one of the youngest and most distinguished of Napolean's General officers, and much respected. He rose to the rank of Lieut. Genl. and to a seat in the Chamber of Peers by his merit. Exiled from his native country by political events, after travelling over the United States in search of a retreat, he formed in 1816, an establishment on the Black Warrior and is now an industrious and unaffected farmer. Having resided at the French settlement of Eagleville, in Marengo county, Alabama Territory, from the commencement of the settlement to this time, we hope he will, whilst here, avail himself of the opportunity he will have to vindicate himself and fellow settlers from those unfavorable impressions, which the conduct of a set of sordid speculators and unprincipled individuals have produced on the public mind respecting their colony, now the asylum of many distinguished emigrants. We trust [Genl. Lefebre's conduct as a member of this Colony, and one of its best supports will shew him to be no less deserving of esteem as a citizen of Columbia, than in his own country he has been as a soldier. *Nat. Int.*

Circuit Court.—The point of law under discusion for several days past, was on Monday morning decided by the court in favor of Commodore Taylor. The examination of witnesses continued throughout the day. *Balt. Amer.*

Two cases we notice in hopes they may operate as a salutary caution.—John Craig and Benjn. Newman were each convicted of passing a counterfeit Bank note knowing it to be so, and sentenced, the first to serve eight and the latter seven years in the Penitentiary. Too many persons it is feared, think themselves justified in passing away counterfeit notes which they have received in the course of business, as genuine ; it will be seen by the sentences passed in the above cases, that when a note is known to be a counterfeit by the person who passes it, the offence is considered by the court as deserving a punishment equal to that inflicted on robbers and house-breakers. *Fed. Gaz.*

We announce, with pleasure, the arrival of the U. S sloop of war Hornet, she is from Copenhagen, and last from Cowes. It will be recollected, that she has on board the mutineers of the schooner Plattsburg.

The brig Rambler from Malaga, and one ship unknown, were below at Boston, on Wednesday last.

Latest from Europe. From our attentive friends, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser, we have information, that the Captain of the ship Albert, arrived at New-York from St. Petersburg, saw the United States frigate *Guerriere*, having on board Mr. *Campbell*, our minister to Russia, at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland.

By the brig Tybee, in 38 days from Havre, Paris papers have been received to the 9th, and London papers to the 5th ult. a week later than the last advices. Nothing new from France : the markets dull for American produce.

In England parliament has been further prorogued to the 12th of this month. From that quarter we have no other news except the following:

"A dreadful accident occurred at Nottingham on the 28th Sept. by the explosion of a quantity of gun powder in a boat lying in the basin under the arch of the companies warehouse. The warehouse with all its contents was completely blown into the air, and not a vestige of it remains ; several rools were carried off from the adjoining buildings, and hundreds of windows demolished. The number of persons killed was not ascertained ; twelve bodies were found and others were missing. The loss of property is estimated at £30,000."

POETRY.

From the Philadelphia Magazine.

"FORGET NOT THY MOTHER,"

Oh, thou upon whose bosom dear,
My infant head reposed,
Oh, thou whose lips, with kiss sincere,
My weary eye lids closed,
Though many a rising sun has set,
Since last I met thy view,
Oh, never shall my heart forget
What to thy love is due.

Think not my mother, I can cease
To leave my home and thee;
Think not my hours are hours of peace,
Like those of infancy;
Alas! those moments sweet are gone—
Those halcyon hours are fled,
And on the world's cold heart alone
I bosom now my head!

Mother, perhaps, the world will say
That I am wholly wrong,
To write to thee a simple lay,
Or chaunt a rustic song;
They'll say I court a childish muse,
Or wake an idle strain,
And will, to hear my lay refuse,
With proud and cold disdain.

And be it so—if gratitude
For kind maternal care,
May be to childish joy construed,
Or seem an idle prayer,
Then take, ye Gods! the MANLY heart
Ye planted in my breast—
Take, take it hence! and once impart
With CHILDISH FEELINGS bless'd.

BOSTON BARD.

A farmer who had a very great name in the country for his dexterity in manly exercises, such as wrestlings, throwing the bar, and the like, drew upon himself many occasions to try his skill, with such as came far and near to challenge him: among the rest a conceited fellow rode a great way to visit this champion: and being told that he was on his ground behind the house, he alligited and walked with his horse in his hand, till he came where he found him at work; so hanging his horse upon the pails, he accosted him thus: that having heard much of his fame he was come forty miles to try a fall with him. The champion without more words, came up to him, and closing with him, took him on such an advantageous lock, that he pitched him clear over the pails; and with a great deal of unconcern, took up his spade and fell to work again: the fellow getting upon his legs again, as nimble as he could, calling to speak to him. Well, says the champion, have you any more to say to me? No, no, replied the fellow, *only to desire you would be so kind as to throw my horse after me.*

The Well of Superstition,—At the last Mold assizes a man was indicted for extorting 15s. 6d. from another under pretence of rescueing him from the well. It appears that a very profitable species of "incantation has long been practised by the wizards and witches in the neighborhood of Llansidian well. It is customary, even at the present day, for people at enmity, to write the names of those they wish to denounce on a piece of slate or paper which they throw into the mysterious well: and it is implicitly believed, that so long as the name remains therein the person is at the mercy of the evil genii, and consigned to ultimate perdition—to escape from this worse than papal malediction, sums of money are given to have the name removed, and thus restore the party to peace!—This indictment it is hoped, will have the effect of finally destroying this ridiculous and superstitious custom. About 12 years ago, a poor taylor in Flintshire, was charged with stealing a goose from an old women; she was asked how she came to suspect the offender: when she observed that having threatened to throw his name into the well," he confessed the crime. *London paper.*

Extraordinary Enterprize.—On Wednesday of last week arrived in this city, from the Falls of St. Anthony, via Prairie du Chien, and Mackinaw, Bishop Peters, in the 83d year of his age, well known as the writer of a former history of Connecticut, and claiment under Carver, of a tract of land, 190 miles square round the falls of St. Anthony. This aged though enterprising prelate, came from his residence at the falls to Mackinaw, by water, with the exception of three miles portage. His route was down the Mississippi 3000 miles to Prarie du Chien, the most northern American post upon that river, thence up white river, in his boat, to within three miles of a boatable stream emptying into lake Michigan, across which his boat was taken by a waggon kept for that purpose, and then through the lakes to Buffalo. We understand that the Bishop is on a jaunt of pleasure and business, and that he intends ere long to return in order to spend his days in a new settlement upon the waters of Mississippi.

There is nothing singular in the mere circumstance of an old man 83, removing on to a new farm. This is sometimes done from necessity, and of prompted by parential affections; for there are few things more consoling to age, than the prospect of a family rising to wealth and respectability by habits of industry, and economy, in a new country. But we believe this case is unprecedented, of a man 83 years old adventurously penetrating a wilderness nearly 1000 miles beyond the remotest settlement to be found in a new colony in order to multiply the comforts of his old age, and to provide for his posterity. The bishop we believe commenced his settlement about 7 years ago, and during the whole period of the war managed to maintain a friendly intercourse with his Indian neighbors. We do not know what number of adventurers went on with him, nor the present population or prospects of the new colony.—*Alb. Argus.*

Without friends the world is but a wilderness.

Fulling, Dying &

FINISHING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he still continues to carry on the above business, at his old stand, in Walker township, Centre county, where he hopes to give general satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their custom; and for the accommodation of those who live at a distance, he intends taking in

CLOTH

with written directions attached to it, and returning it when finished, at the following places, viz: at the house of Joseph Butler, innkeeper, Bellefonte; at the house of Michael Miesse, Howard township, Baldeagle, and at the house of John M'Gee, Brush valley.

Samuel M'Kinney.

October 15, 1818.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Clearfield county will in future meet at their office, on the third Mondays in January, April, August and Novemoer, for the purpose of transacting the business of the county. Incidental meetings, however, in case of exigencies, may occasionally intervene.

DAVID FERGUSON,
ROBERT ROSS,
MATTHEW OGDEN } *Com'rs.*

Attest—JOS. BOONE, *Clerk.*
Nov. 16, 1818.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

a valuable tract of

LAND,

situate in Antes township, Huntingdon county, containing about

80 acres,

more or less, 20 of which is meadow and upland, cleared. The land is well watered and timbered. If the tract is not sold it will be rented for a term of three or four years. There is, on the said farm, a valuable

GRIST MILL,

newly erected, and in good order, with two run of stones, one country the other burr. Also, a

SAW MILL,

lately erected, and in complete operation Possession will be given at any time after the said farm is sold or rented. For further particulars enquire of

John S. Vinacke.

Stop Thief!

$20 REWARD.

WAS stolen from the stable of the subscriber, in Loyalsock township, Lycoming County, Penna. on the night of the 3d instant, a dark chesnut sorrel

HORSE

from fourteen and an half to fifteen hands high—rising seven or eight years old—lame in one of his hind legs, but not recollected which—a natural trotter—squatty and heavy made and in good order.—The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the thief and recovery of the Horse, or ten dollars for either of them, and all reasonable charges if brought home, by

Robert Moore.

Nov. 4, 1818.

N. B.—The Horse had no shoes on behind.

Segar Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has commenced Segar making, in Bellefonte, Centre county, in the frame house situated on the south east corner of the Diamond, formerly occupied by George Henning, as a hatter shop, where he intends keeping a constant supply of

SEGARS.

Country store keepers and others can be supplied on the most reasonable terms. He flatters himself that by punctuality to business, and keeping on hand a quantity of the best Segars, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

William Ward.

Bellefonte, July 20, 1818.

To Let,

For a term of Years.

THE subscriber, residing in Nittany valley, Centre county, and near Washington Ironworks, offers to lease his

FARM.

for a term of years. On the premises are erected a good log House and Barn, with a never failing Spring of water, about forty acres upland, and ten of meadow, cleared, the whole under good cultivation. Possession will be given on the first of April next For terms apply to

John Shields.

December 10, 1818.

A small Farm

FOR SALE

situate in Lamar township, Centre county, about 16 miles from Bellefonte, and on the great road leading to Big Island, containing one hundred and five acres of

LAND,

about one half of which is supposed to be cleared. There are on the premises a dwelling house and barn, and two streams of water running through the place, with meadow ground sufficient for the farm.—Any person disposed to purchase can be shown the premises by Joseph Johnson or Wm M'Gaw, residing near the same.—The above is to be sold in pursuance of the last will and testament of

For terms apply to

Thomas M'Calmont,

Executor.

Walker township, Dec. 3.

NOTICE.

THE President and Managers of the *Susquehanna & Waterford* TURNPIKE ROAD

COMPANY,

Have resolved to give contracts for making and completing five sections of said road, each five miles, to wit:

Sect. 1. To commence at the Susquehanna river, thence north-westwardly.

2. To commence at the inlots of Franklin, thence south-eastwardly.

3. To commence at the east end of the Bridge erecting over French creek, at Franklin, thence north-westwardly.

4. To commence at the inlots of Meadville, thence south-eastwardly.

5. To commence at the inlots of Waterford, thence south-westwardly.

John Vincent, of Waterford, John Brooks and John Reynolds of Meadville; William Moore and John Martin, of Franklin, and Robert Maxwell and Philip Clover, of Armstrong county, Esquires, have been authorised to receive written proposals until the 1st of January next, for making the whole or parts of sections, provided that no part contains less than a complete quarter, as marked and bounded by two quarter posts. A plan, descriptive of the mode of making said road, including all bridges, (excepting those to be erected over navigable streams) and also a draft, field notes and an accurate description of each section, can be seen by application to either of the above named persons. The 1st of September next will be limited for the completion of the contracts. Security will be required of those whose names shall be given in the proposals that the board of managers may approve thereof.

By order of the board of Managers.

John Reynolds,

Sec'ry.

Meadville, Nov. 14, 1818.

Take Notice.

I want money and must have it.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber living in Patton township, Centre county, are requested to call and pay off their respective accounts, on or before the first day of January next. By complying with this request they will save cost and trouble.

Thomas M'Pherson.

December 2, 1818.

Mrs. Capron,

RESPECTFULLY informs the parents and guardians of those young ladies who have been previously under her care, that she will still endeavor to merit their patronage, and that of their friends. She has a teacher of music; a teacher of *drawing,* who is perfectly master of the art, and professors of the other accomplishments conducive to the polite education of young ladies; particularly a gentleman from the Danville Academy, highly recommended.

Those who see this advertisement, will please refer to her late *Cards,* for more particular information with respect to the branches taught, and the several prices of each.

Chambersburg, Franklin cc'y. Nov. 10, 1818.

Once More!

THOSE persons who are indebted to the subscriber will do well to call and make payment to Mr. Robert Stephenson in Bellefonte, before the first day of January next. Suits will be brought against those who neglect this notice, without respect to persons.

John Patterson & Co.

Bellefonte, Dec. 2, 1818.